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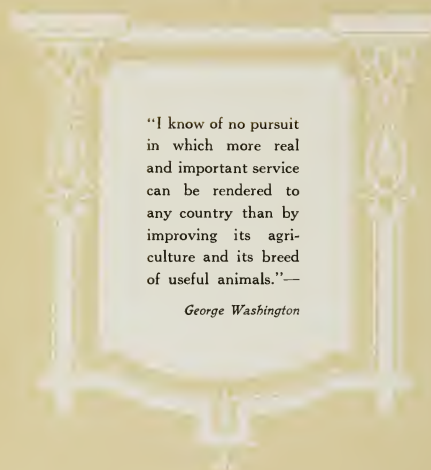


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HARVEST
SCENES
and other
WORLD



"I know of no pursuit
in which more real
and important service
can be rendered to
any country than by
improving its agri-
culture and its breed
of useful animals."—

George Washington



HARVEST SCENES *of the* WORLD

ISSUED BY THE
IHC SERVICE BUREAU
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO U S A

50
15

PIONEERS OF THE HARVESTING MACHINE INDUSTRY



D. M. Osborne



Cyrus H. McCormick



William N. Whitely



Walter A. Wood



C. W. Marsh



William Deering



William H. Seymour



Byron E. Huntley



Introductory

THE photographs reproduced in this volume have been secured from every quarter of the inhabited world, and the work of collecting them has been under way for a number of years. The illustrations show every method of harvesting known to man since the time of Rameses, 2500 years B.C.

The basis of progress is agriculture. This is beginning to be quite generally understood, but comparatively few people realize how important a part the harvesting machine plays in the industrial progress of the world.

The invention of the reaper in 1831 and the subsequent development of the modern farm machine industry made it possible for the United States to advance from a low rank among nations to the very highest position, with a capacity in production of food stuffs and manufactures nearly equal to that of all Europe. Agriculture is the real basis of commercial development, and improved agricultural machines are fast driving the fear of famine out of the heart of man.

In the United States, 500,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. There are 74,000,000 acres of swamp lands that can be made available by drainage, and there are 35,000,000 acres that can be reclaimed by irrigation. The world's population is steadily increasing, and we have already reached the time when it has become imperative to make the fields yield more bountiful harvests in order that the people of every country may be properly supplied with food.



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Plowing in Ancient Days—Egypt



FROM 2500 B.C. TO 1913 A.D.

From the hieroglyphics found in the mounds of ruins near Thebes, we learn that the Egyptians in the Twelfth Dynasty, some twenty-five centuries B. C., used the reaping hook to harvest their wheat. This is the earliest known record that makes any reference to either the reaping hook or wheat. Both, therefore, are as ancient as the earliest recorded thought—the origin of both is unknown. ✠ A long story could be written about the antiquity of the reaping hook—how this remarkable implement remained unchanged for more than forty centuries, and how during the same period man used this crude device to discover new continents and carve out the destinies of empires. ✠ The early Colonial farmer plowed his fields with a wooden plow, sowed his grain broadcast by hand, harvested his crop with a scythe, and threshed the grain on the barn floor with a flail. Today the United States is remarkable for the value and number of its agricultural machines and farm implements. This country excels all other countries in the invention and development of machines for the cultivation and harvesting of crops.





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Inundation of Nile
Valley—Egypt



The Changeless Sphinx



Dam Across The Nile



Copyright 1913, by Underwood and Underwood

Tilling a Field
Palestine



Threshing in the Hills of Galilee

Copyright 1913, by Underwood and Underwood



Threshing in Egypt

Copyright 1912, by Keystone View Co.



Harvesting with the
Reaping Hook—Algeria



Winnowing Wheat on Mount of
Olives—Palestine



Women Grinding Wheat—Palestine



Sowing Wheat
Broadcast by Hand



Reaper used by the Gauls in A. D. 1



Cutting Grass with the Scythe



Cleaning the Grain from
the Stubble



Harvesting with the Cradle



Threshing with the Flail



The First Reaper — Invented by
McCormick in 1831



Reaper with Seat
for Raker



First Self Rake Reaper



The Marsh Harvester



The Wire Grain
Binder



Modern Twine Grain Binders



Operating Binders with Oil Tractor



Modern Binder in a Western Oat Field



UNITED STATES

During the first half of the nineteenth century the American farmer was compelled to perform nearly all of his labor by hand. Practically the only implements drawn by horses in those days were the plow and the harrow. Wheat was sown broadcast by hand then, as in Bible times, and covered with a harrow, while corn was dropped in furrows by hand and covered with the hoe. Harvesting, the most important of all farm work, was still done with the reaping hook which had remained unchanged since the earliest known reference to the growing of cereals. Later, the hand cradle in many instances replaced the reaping hook, but still the labor of harvest was too slow. ✞ The invention of the reaping machine in 1831, and the consequent development of the modern farm machine industry, made it possible for the United States to advance from a low rank among nations to the very forefront among the world's greatest powers. The rapid settlement of the new states, and the successful gathering of their immense harvests, have been made possible by improved farm machines—and the large farms and ranches, where the furrow is plowed for miles, and where the line of binders sweeps across wheat fields embracing thousands of acres, have been made possible by the genius of American inventors.





Removing Sage Brush
from New Lands



Grubbing Land in the Northwest



Plowing in Washington



Manure Spreader
Working on Stubble
Land



The Manure Spreader in Operation



Fertilizing a Ten-Foot Strip



Preparing the
Seed Bed



The Spring Tooth Harrow Insures a
Good Seed Bed



Putting the Finishing Touches on the
Seed Bed



Plowing, Harrowing,
and Pulverizing
in One Operation



The Drill Covers the Seed at a
Uniform Depth



Seeding Time in the Wheat Belt



Disking Stubble
to Conserve Moisture



Plowing Made Easy



The Disk Harrow Is an Exponent
of Prosperity



Making a
Good Seed Bed



Smoothing Harrow with
Riding Attachment



Harvesting a Heavy Crop of Wheat



The Modern Binder
Does Excellent Work



An Indiana Wheat Field



Harvest Scene in Iowa



Harvesting Oats
in Oregon



A Missouri Harvest Scene



Harvest Time in Illinois



Farm Scene along the
Hudson River in
New York



Cutting Timothy for Seed



The Reaper is Still Used in
Some Localities



A Heavy Field
of Hemp



Cutting Hemp with the Reaper



Harvesting Hemp in Kentucky



Grain Binder on the Way to the Field



Harvesting near the Base of the Rocky
Mountains, Colorado



Indians Harvesting
in Minnesota



A Western Harvest Scene



Harvesting Oats in Wisconsin



An Oil Tractor
Operating Five Binders



Wheat in the Shock



Wheat in the Stack



Scene in Central Indiana



The Noon Time Siesta



The Header Binder



A Header in a Kansas Wheat Field



Stacking Headed Wheat



Oil Tractor
Operating Threshing
Machine



Modern Threshing Outfit on the Road



Wheat, (200,000 Bushels)
Pendleton, Oregon



Rice Field in Texas



Harvesting Rice in Texas



Threshing Rice near Crowley,
Louisiana



Picking Cotton near
Atlanta, Georgia



Cotton Compress



A Cotton Gin in Alabama



A Picturesque Corn Field



Planting Corn



Cultivating Corn



Husking Corn by Hand



Corn Binder in
Operation



Corn Picker and Husker
in the Field



A Silo Filling Outfit



A Large Corn
Shelling Outfit



Shredding Corn Fodder



Making Corn Meal



Main Irrigation Canal
near Billings, Montana



Pumping Water with a
Gasoline Engine



Irrigating an Orchard



Spraying an Orchard



Irrigating from a Kansas Stream



Orchard in the Foothills of
Eastern Washington



Irrigated Apple Orchard, North Fork Valley,
Colorado



Picking Strawberries in
New Mexico



Hop Field in Willamette
Valley, Oregon



Diversified Farming



Modern Farm Yard
Scene



Returning from a Hurried
Trip to Town



Taking a Perishable Crop to Market



Stacking Hay in Georgia



A Field of Alfalfa
in Bloom



A Heavy Growth of Timothy



White Clover, Willamette Valley,
Oregon



Cutting a Heavy Crop
of Timothy



Trimming the Bank of a Stream



Harvesting a Good Crop of Timothy



Hay Tedder in
Operation



Raking a Heavy Crop of Hay



The Side Delivery Rake
in Operation



In the Hay Field



Sweep Rake in Operation



Stacking Hay



A Busy Day in the
Hay Field



Loading Hay on a Wagon



Hay Loader in Operation



Mowing Machines
on a Large Hay Farm



On the Way to the Barn



Storing Hay in the Mow



The Hay Press
in Operation



Baling Hay with a Motor Baling Press



Alfalfa Baled Ready for Market



Passing a Tree in the Hay Field



The Old Straw Stack



A Dairy Barn



A Familiar Farm Scene



A Bundle of Wheat
Prize Winning Oats



A Bouquet of Corn



A Sheaf of Rice



Binder in Canada Mounted on
Transport Trucks



CANADA

"Westward the course of empire takes its way" is as true today as it was in the eighteenth century when this watchword was first given to the world. Today, civilization stands on the edge of the wilderness; towns grow on the borders of the wild, the call of which is still heard. The charm of the wilderness will linger long, but it must be lost at last. The rush of empire will change the face of nature. There must be gain in it since it is destiny. ⚡ The base of existence is bread and butter, and this reconciles us to the loss of solitary lakes, to the passing of the continuous woods with the charm of their remoteness and happy loneliness. Swarming population gets a chance to live. Farms are developed out of deer pastures, cities are built by the reedy lake, and all the machinery of our complex life gets into motion. ⚡ In the last three quarters of a century, Canada has advanced from the reaping hook and cradle to the modern harvesting machine — from a wilderness to a great empire.





On the Border of
the Wild



A Moose Team in Northern Canada



Penetrating the Wilds of
Northern Canada



Turning Eight 14-Inch
Furrows with a 45-H.P.
Oil Tractor



Modern Plowing Outfits



Making the Acres Smile



Virgin Prairie
in Northwest Canada



Operating Disk Harrows with
an Oil Tractor



Plowing and Preparing the Seed Bed

A sepia-toned photograph of a man standing next to a large, empty wooden wheelbarrow or cart in a wooded area. The man is wearing a light-colored shirt, dark trousers, and a wide-brimmed hat. He is holding a long stick or pole in his right hand. The wheelbarrow has large, spoked wooden wheels and a wooden frame. The background is filled with bare trees, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting. The ground is covered with dry leaves and twigs.

A black and white photograph showing a horse-drawn plow in a field. Two horses are harnessed to the plow, and a person is visible standing near the front. The background shows trees and a fence.

The Disk Drill in Canada



Virgin Prairie
in Northwest Cana



Operating Disk Harrows with
an Oil Tractor



Plowing and Preparing the Seed Bed

STAMP

NAME (Print)

STREET

NO.

CITY

ZONE

STATE

NAME (Print)



In the Shadow of a
Canadian Forest



Drilling Wheat



The Disk Drill in Canada



Dominion Government
Experimental Farm,
Brandon, Manitoba



A Field of Bearded Wheat in Canada



Cutting Oats near Hamilton, Ontario



A Field of
Shocked Wheat in
Western Canada



Along the Shore of Lake Ontario



Harvesting Oats in Ontario



Threshing Scene in
Western Canada



Harvest Scene in Manitoba, Canada



Corn in Eastern Canada



Oil Tractor
Operating Binders



Haying Time in Quebec



Home from the Field



Harvest Time in Picturesque Italy



EUROPE

In 1909, Russia forged ahead of the United States as a producer of wheat, and was in the lead again in 1910. According to Dornbusch's List, Russia, including Siberia, is again in first place with a production of about 730,000,000 bushels. ✠ France is the second largest wheat producer in Europe, the yield in that country in 1912 aggregating 335,000,000 bushels. ✠ Hungary is in the third place with a crop of a little less than 200,000,000 bushels. ✠ In 1912, Italy produced a wheat crop yielding more than 165,000,000 bushels. ✠ Turkey-in-Europe harvests a crop yielding 136,000,000 bushels. ✠ The United Kingdom last year produced only 56,000,000 bushels, and imported considerably more than 200,000,000 bushels. ✠ The total European wheat crop, including Russian Siberia, in 1912 aggregated more than 2,000,000,000 bushels. ✠ Wheat and rye are the most influential factors in drawing gold away from the money centers of Europe. Taking the world as a whole, if we except the Orient, wheat is the greatest distributor of money, and as such has the most to do with maintaining the commerce of the world. ✠ Food, however, is the chief end of wheat, and the bread-eating countries now consume 3,000,000,000 bushels annually. The importing countries buy 500,000,000 bushels yearly.

The world's consumption of wheat is increasing at the rate of about 100,000,000 bushels a year, and this increase is the result of gain in population.





Harvesting a Heavy
Crop of Rye, near
Falkland, Scotland



Harvest Scene in England



Heavy Crop of Wheat near
Manchester



Scene near Rothbury,
England



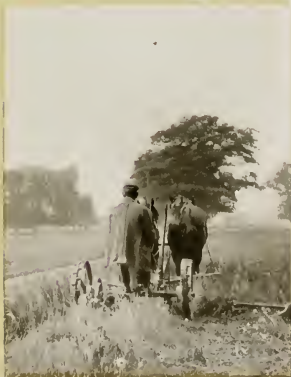
Harvest Time in the Highlands



Stacking Wheat near Dundee



Bonnie Scotland near
Wallace's Monument



Making Hay in England



The Environs of Birmingham



Plowing with
an Oil Tractor
in Russia



The Grain Drill in Russia



Harvest Time near the
Ural Mountains



Russia is Adopting
Advanced
Methods of Harvesting



The "lobogreikas" in the Field
near Moscow



Cutting a Heavy Crop with
the Reaper



Mowing on the Steppes
of Russia



Along the Volga River



Wheat for Export, Odessa, Russia



Hay Loader at the Base of the Alps,
Switzerland



Plowing near the
Jungfrau



A German Wheat Field



A Modern Binder in Germany



A Threshing Scene
near Hamburg



The Reaping Machine in Belgium



Marketing Grain in Southern
Germany



Harvesting Wheat
in France



Estate Ex.-President Fallières,
Loupillon, France



A Plowing Scene in France



Harvesting Scene
in Southern France



A Beautiful Farm Scene



Threshing Scene in France



Modern Binders near
Christiania, Norway



On the Estate of Emperor
Franz Josef, Austria



Threshing Scene in Hungary



Mowing Machines
on Large
Estate in Italy



Sicilians Harvesting with
Reaping Hook



Reaping Machines in an
Italian Wheat Field



Modern Binders
in Italy



Harvest Scene near Milan, Italy



Harvesting in Greece



The Mowing Machine
in Norway



Planting Sugar Beets in Sweden



The Iron Plow Horse in Europe



Harvest Time
in Dalarne, Sweden



Harvest Scene in Finland



Farm Scene in Denmark



Cutting Wheat in
Navarre, Spain



The Reaper in Portugal



Harvesting in Northern Spain



A Typical Holland Scene



A Rice Farm in Ceylon.
Preparing the Field for Planting



ASIA

Asia embraces Japan, Siberia, China, India, Turkey-in-Asia, Arabia, and numerous islands, including the Philippines. India holds third place among the wheat producing countries of the world, with a crop of 368,000,000 bushels. ❧ Modern methods and modern machines have not yet been introduced to any measurable extent, and as soon as they are, India will become a considerable factor in commerce. It may be interesting to note in passing that the first blast furnace in India has just begun operations, and steel rails are now being produced. This means much for the Orient. ❧ China grows little wheat outside of Manchuria, which gives some promise of becoming an important wheat growing country. Neither wheat nor flour is imported to any extent, and so far as can be judged at this time, China will not soon become a wheat-eating country. ❧ Japan produces about 24,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly, having more than 1,000,000 acres growing this cereal. While the total area of Japan is nearly 100,000,000 acres, only about 15,000,000 acres are under cultivation, and the island is of much interest to us because of the increasing volume of its imports of American wheat and flour shipped from the Pacific Coast States.

Asia will inevitably become a larger market for American and European manufactures.





Wooden Plows
in India



Plowing in Ceylon



Harvesting with the Reaping Hook
in Central India



Salesman Entering
Allahabad, India



The Native Indian Cart



Carrying Cotton to Market



The Disk Harrow
in India



Zebu Drawing Spring Tooth Harrow



Smoothing Harrow in the Field



In Central India



Utilizing the Zebu in India



The Hay Rake in India



Operating the Reaper
with Zebus in India



Harvest Scene near Allahabad, India



Modern Reaper in India



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Plowing a Flooded
Field in Japan



Harrowing a Rice Field near Manila

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Preparing Rice Field for Planting
in Japan

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Rice Planters at
Work in Japan



Japanese Threshing Machine



A Japanese Farmer

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Plowing in Luzon, P. I.



A Cart Load of Rice,
Manila



Land Roller Used in
Philippine Islands



Tramping Out Grain, Mount of
Olives, Palestine

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A Siberian Harvest
Scene



Hay Press on the Steppes
of Siberia



A Ferry Boat on the
Obi River, Siberia



The Modern Binder
in Central Siberia



In a Siberian Wheat Field



Harvesting near Omsk, Siberia



Dromedaries Are Used
as Draft Animals
in Siberia



The Reaping Machine in
Western Siberia



Along the Shore of the
Obi River



Planting Bananas in the Belgian Congo, Africa



AFRICA

Africa is a continent of magnificent distances, it being the largest of the three great southward projections from the main mass of the earth's surface. ✠ Excluding the islands, this continent includes 11,262,000 square miles. ✠ Algeria and Tunis—the two North African colonies—are of considerable importance, Algeria producing from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels of which are exported. Tunis grows from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, bringing the total maximum production of this part of Africa up to about 50,000,000 bushels. ✠ In this part of the world, harvest begins in May and ends in June, while the seeding time is in September and October. ✠ In Egypt, about 6,500,000 bushels of wheat are produced. The imports of that country now amount to from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. ✠ Morocco and Tripoli are unimportant either in the amount of wheat grown or the imports of wheat and flour. ✠ South Africa is a much more important part of the country commercially, although little wheat is grown there—nearly all of the wheat and flour being imported from Australia.





The Sahara,
Africa



Wagon Shop at Nairobi



Wagon Makers at Nairobi



A Native Cart,
Nairobi



Camels Used as Draft Animals,
Nairobi



Hauling Wood to Mombasa,
British East Africa



Spring Tooth Harrow
in Tunis, North Africa



Arabs Reaping Grain near
Setif, Algeria



A Header with Sack Attachment
in Algeria



Modern Binder in
Algeria, near
Ain Kersha



Environs of Cape Town,
South Africa



Hauling Wheat near Nairobi,
British East Africa



A Stripper Harvester in Australia



AUSTRALASIA

Owing to the small population and relatively large exports, Australasia, producing a wheat crop of 88,800,000 bushels, 8,000,000 of which comes from New Zealand, is almost as important in the markets of importing countries as India with a crop of 368,000,000 bushels. Australasia exports nearly half of its total yield, whereas India, after feeding her teeming millions, has little left for export. ☸ Because of the severe droughts, Australia is almost as uncertain in the matter of crops as India. During the last two decades, Australia has had a number of crop failures which made it necessary to import wheat. ☸ Australia exports considerable flour, as well as wheat, to South Africa. However, the greater part of the wheat export goes to the United Kingdom; Germany, France, and Belgium also receive some. In April, Australian grain shipments begin to arrive in Europe, shipments from Argentina having arrived a month earlier. Seeding time in Australia begins in May and continues through June, while December is the harvest month; in New Zealand, which is farther south, the harvest comes six weeks later.





Seeding Time in
Australia



New Zealand Flax in Bloom



Cabbage Tree in New Zealand



Front View of the
Stripper Harvester



In the Antipodes



Rear View of the Stripper Harvester



Scene Near Palmerston
in Australia



The First Day of Harvest



Modern Binder in New South Wales



In the Field—near
Port Fairy, Australia



Harvest Time in Australia



An Australian Harvest Scene



Stacking Hay in Argentina, South America



SOUTH AMERICA

South America is among the large wheat-producing countries of the world. In 1909, Argentina exported more flour and wheat than the United States—and this fact has led to an erroneous impression as to the relative production of wheat in the two countries. About 50,000,000 acres are under cultivation in Argentina. Of the cultivated area, about 30,000,000 acres are in grain, 15,000,000 in alfalfa and other grasses. According to statistics prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, the wheat production of the world during 1912 was 3,745,600,000 bushels, of which the United States furnished 720,000,000 bushels, and Argentina 200,000,000 bushels. In other words, the United States produced approximately 20 per cent of the world's wheat crop, while Argentina produced about 5 per cent. The United States has been exporting about 15 per cent of its total wheat crop, while Argentina exported 80 per cent of its production.

It is this difference in the proportion of the production exported that has led to the erroneous impression of Argentina's total wheat crop. Chili and Uruguay grow some wheat, and there is considerable acreage in Ecuador and Bolivia that no doubt will be made to yield abundant harvests as soon as modern methods are introduced.





On the Road to
Buenos Aires with
Wheat



Reapers in Argentina, South America



Mowing Machine in Uruguay



Mowing Machines in
a Chilean Clover Field



Hauling Hay to the Stack



Hauling Hay to Market



Bullocks Used
as Draft Animals
South America



A Battery of Binders in an Argentina
Wheat Field



On the Pampas in Argentina



A Wheat Field in
Argentina



The Header Binder in a South
American Wheat Field



Operating a Header in
South America



Stripper Harvesters
in an Argentina
Wheat Field



Stacking Wheat Harvested
with a Header



Threshing Wheat in Chile



Hauling Wheat to
Market near
Buenos Aires



Wheat Ready to be Marketed



The San Roque Church,
Andes Mountains



View of Buenos Aires
from the Water Front



Warehouses in Buenos Aires



View of the Harbor at Buenos Aires



Cowboys in Argentina



A Country Estate in Argentina



Mounted Police in Argentina



Harvesting with the Reaping Hook, Mexico



MISCELLANEOUS

Under this caption we include Mexico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Mexico usually produces from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and imports about 1,000,000 bushels. Some corn is also grown. Cuba purchases 500,000 barrels of flour annually, in addition to a large quantity of corn meal. ✠ Mexico is the home of the sisal fibre industry. In Yucatan the sisal plant is grown on large plantations embracing thousands of acres, and supplying nearly all the fibre used in harvesting the crops of the world. Manila fibre is procured from the Philippine Islands, which supply about fifteen per cent of the fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine. The illustrations show sisal and manila plants, and the methods employed by the natives to procure the fibre and prepare it for shipment. ✠ One page is given to illustrations of the desert where cactus, sage brush, mesquite, and verde trees grow. Enough of the earth's surface is overspread with desert to warrant us in presenting the illustrations—moreover, we believe that every student is interested in the harvest of the desert, many thousand acres of which have already been brought under cultivation by means of irrigation. It is to the desert and to the swamp that we must look for any material increase that may be made in the arable area.





A Sisal Plantation



The Sisal Plant



Cutting the Sisal Leaves



Bundles of Sisal Leaves



Hauling Sisal Leaves to
Decorticating Mills



Unloading the Leaves at Mill



Exterior View of
Decorticating Mill



Drying Sisal Fibre



Shipping Fibre—Progreso, Mexico



Water Buffalo and
Native Cart,
Philippine Islands



Young Manila Trees



Native Hut in the Mountains



A Forest of Manila
Trees



Cutting Down a Manila Tree



Removing the Leaf Stalks
from the Tree



Drying Manila Fibre



Manila Leaf Stalks or
Fibre Layers



Removing the Fibre from
Leaf Stalks



Bringing Manila
Fibre down from
the Mountains



A Cart Load of Manila Fibre



The Wharf near Manila



Examining Fibre in
Warehouse at Chicago



Preparing the Fibre for Spinning



Winding Twine into Balls



Copyright 1913, by Underwood and Underwood

A Cuban Plantation



Plowing near Kingston, Jamaica



The Disk Harrow in Cuba

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Harvest Scene
near the Pyramid of
Cholula, Mexico



Modern Binder in Mexico



Market Scene in Mexico



The Header at Work
in a Mexican
Wheat Field



Harvesting is Made a Holiday
in Mexico



A Farm Scene in Mexico



A Mexican Corn Field



A Corn Binder in Mexico



A Mexican Village—Sierra Madre
Mountains in Distance



Stacking Wheat in Mexico



Verde Tree and Giant
Cacti, Mesa, Arizona



Harvest of the Desert,
Tucson, Arizona



Giant Cacti, near Tucson, Arizona



The Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



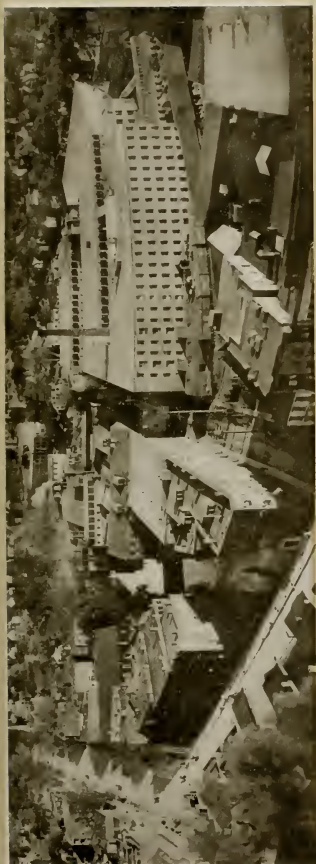
WORKS

Nineteen plants—twelve in the United States, three in Canada, four in Europe—make IHC machines. **Commercial cars** are made at the Akron Works. Harvesting machines, seeding machines, hay presses, and manure spreaders at the Champion Works. Binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, grain drills, corn machines, and binder twine at the Deering Works. Corn shellers, harrows, hay loaders, and side-delivery rakes at the Keystone Works. Binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, corn machines, and binder twine at the McCormick Works. Gas and oil engines, cream separators, and oil tractors at the Milwaukee Works. Manure spreaders at the Newark Valley Works. Harvesting and haying machines, tools, tillage implements, and binder twine at the Osborne Works. Manure spreaders and wagons at the Plano Works. Oil engines and tractors at the Tractor Works. Wagons at the Weber Works. Binder twine at the St. Paul twine mills. Wagons at the Chatham Works. Harvesting and haying machines, tools, seeding machines, tillage implements, and manure spreaders at the Hamilton Works. Tillage implements and manure spreaders at the Paris Works. Mowers, rakes, and tedders at the Croix Works. Gas engines, lolo-greikas, mowers, and reapers at the Lubertz Works. Mowers, rakes, and tedders at the Neuss Works. Mowers and rakes at the Norrköping Works. Employees total about 35,000.

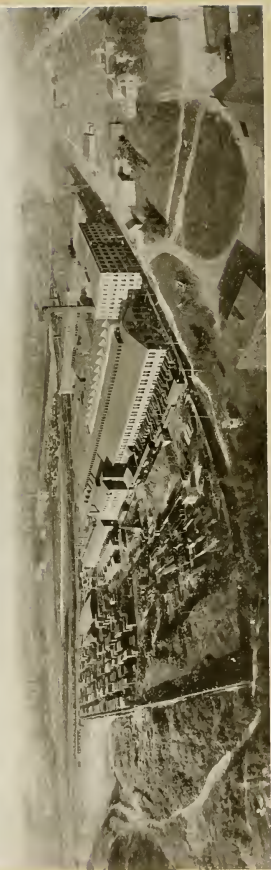




McCormick Works, Chicago, U S A
Deering Works, Chicago, U S A



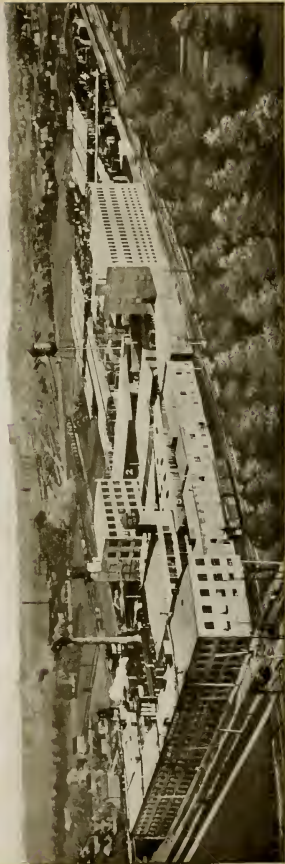
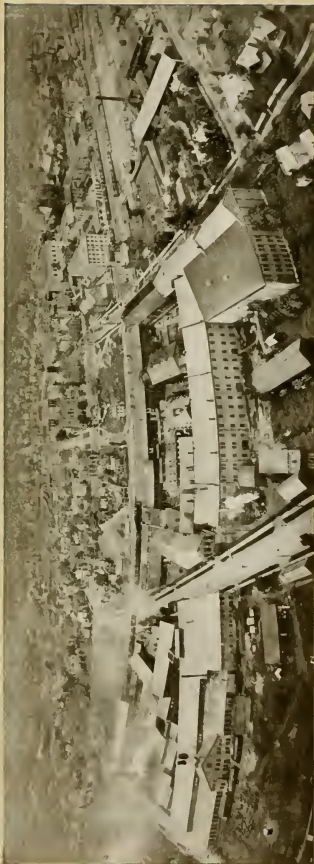
Osborne Works, Auburn, N. Y., U S A
Champion Works, Springfield, Ohio, U S A



Milwaukee Works, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U S A
 Plano Works, West Pullman, Illinois, U S A



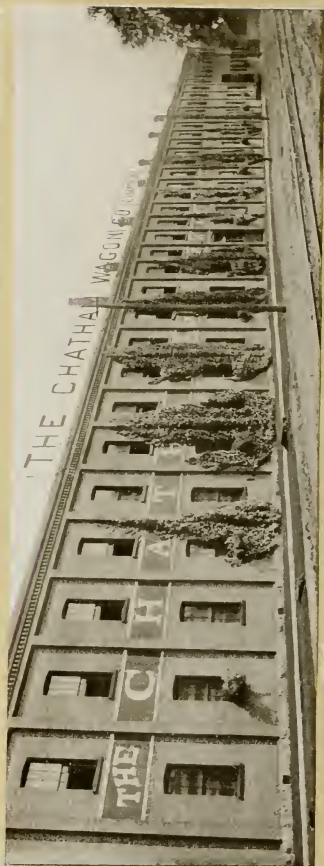
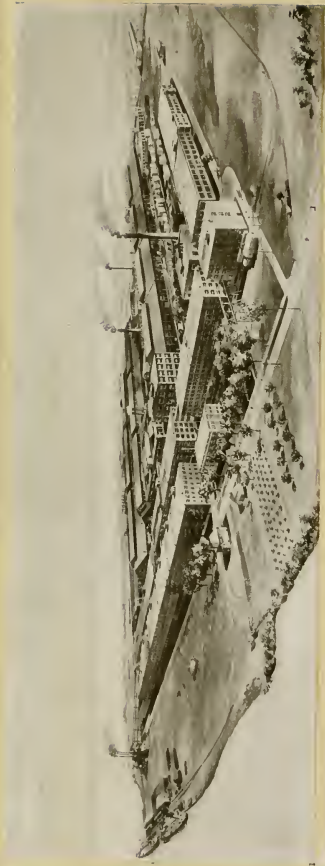
Tractor Works, Chicago, Illinois, U S A
Keystone Works, Rock Falls, Illinois, U S A



Akron Works, Akron, Ohio, U S A
Weber Wagon Works, Chicago, U S A



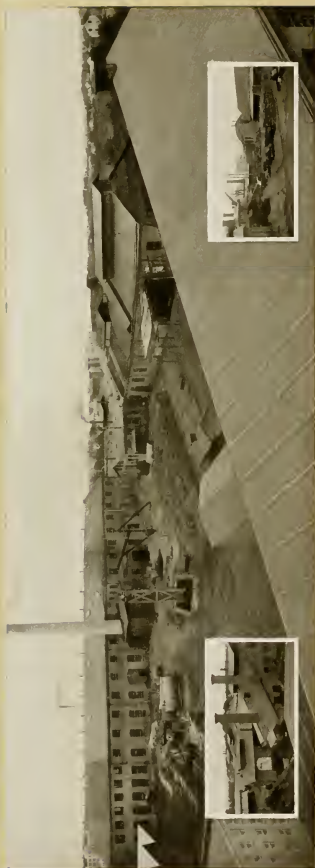
Steel Mills, South Chicago, U S A
Twine Mills, St. Paul, Minn., U S A



Hamilton Works, Hamilton, Ontario
Chatham Wagon Works, Chatham, Ontario



Neuss Works, Neuss, Germany
Croix Works, Croix, France



Norköping Works, Norköping, Sweden
Lubertzy Works, Moscow, Russia





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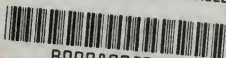
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